

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EDWIN O. MATTHEWSON

EDITOR

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.  
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Subscription Rates:

Per Month ..... \$ 25 Per Month, Foreign ..... \$ 35  
Per Year ..... \$250 Per Year, Foreign ..... \$350  
Payable Invariably in Advance.  
CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY JANUARY 14

## HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The hotels and boarding houses of Honolulu will accommodate 2050 people, and at the present time they are entertaining a total of 1426, leaving room for 633 additional guests. Of the 1426 now being accommodated 865 are regulars and 561 transient.

This is the report of the promotion committee which made a canvass of the hotels, boarding and lodging houses of the city in order to determine just how much room may be counted on during the Mid-Pacific Carnival period. The report was laid before the committee yesterday afternoon.

The report, which was compiled by Sidney Jordan, concludes with the statement that this total of accommodations available may be increased by securing accommodations in private families, but even with these, the compiler felt that it will be a very difficult matter to house and care for this season's travel even though the smaller hotels and boarding houses can care for fifty percent more people than they could last season. "Our hotel accommodations should have been increased fully one hundred per cent," said the compiler, "immediately following the last season and will have to be doubled before January, 1914, if we expect to handle the travel headed this way."

Just what Honolulu has at present in the way of hotels and other houses for harboring guests is interesting as compared to what could be obtained here fifteen years ago. Then the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, without the present wings and two-story buildings, was the only first-class place. There was the Queen on Nuuanu avenue, the Sans Souci at the beach, famous as the home, for a long time, of Robert Louis Stevenson, and one or two boarding houses near the Hawaiian. Today there are seven large hotels, twenty-three boarding houses and twelve lodging houses, while a new apartment house, the Blaisdell, on Fort street, will open this month with sixty-two rooms.

## FINANCIAL STRAITS IN PORTUGAL.

The wireless reports of recent riotings in Lisbon and plots and counterplots among the politicians for governmental control, all indicative of some deep rooted uneasiness among the people, are explained in part in the financial condition in which the Republic finds itself, the rest of the explanation being found in the friction between the anti-clericals and the church party.

The Portuguese national debt has risen to \$750,000,000, which amounts to about \$140 for every inhabitant of the country. This is an increase of about \$12,500,000 since the monarchy was overthrown. Parliament reassembled on November 12, instead of December 2, the date originally fixed, in order to deal with financial reforms proposed by the minister of finance.

These include a consolidation of the whole debt, internal, external and floating, at a five per cent rate, an increased tax on land, an amendment of the contract with the Bank of Portugal, and for collecting customs dues at the current rate of gold exchange.

Under the new arrangement with the Bank of Portugal the paper currency will be increased by about \$35,000,000 over the present issues amounting to \$95,000,000, without increasing the metallic reserves. The government proposes in this way to obtain funds without fresh loans. The Bank of Portugal, upon the confirmation by parliament of the contract, will open a current account with the government of \$46,000,000, repayable in sixty years by semi-annual installments. The government has a program of economies amounting to \$3,890,000.

The republican government came into power with the public finances in a deplorable state. The expenditures were already in excess of income, and every department of the public administration was in arrears.

Dr. Theophile Braga, who was president of the provisional republic, says in an interview:

The public moneys are improperly handled, and to my knowledge, considerable sums of money to the government's credit have been lost sight of and forgotten in a certain bank. Seeing the incompetence of the Portuguese financial ministers, it might be well to import a skilled chancery of the exchequer from abroad. What Portugal requires is a surgeon.

## LEGALIZED WASTE OF MONEY.

Never has a territorial grand jury presented a more interesting or comprehensive report than the one filed with the circuit court on Saturday. Covering as it does all the departments of the city and county of Honolulu, it represents much painstaking labor on the part of the members of the jury and contains a number of recommendations of value.

In their suggestions as to charter changes, which if carried out would save the county money, the members of the grand jury make a pertinent observation that time as well as money could be saved by limiting the publication of resolutions calling for appropriations of money, as well as ordinances and mayor's proclamations, to one issue of a newspaper.

The grand jury might well have gone further and advocated doing away with the printing of ordinances and resolutions in their complete form in any issue, and it would have been utterly justified in doing so.

The antiquated custom of publishing a complete record of ordinances and resolutions for days at a time and at a heavy cost to the municipal treasuries of the country, dates back to antiquity when there were few newspapers and ignorance of the contents of royal proclamations and decrees of the council placed citizens in jeopardy of their lives and freedom. The only apologists for the system are the newspapers and this because they are directly benefited.

The publication recently of the plumbing ordinance passed by the old board of supervisors affords an excellent example of legalized waste of money. For several days the ordinance in question meandered through seven columns of The Advertiser at a cost to the taxpayers of several hundred dollars, and with absolutely no return on the investment. If ten persons other than plumbers wandered through the maze of technical and legal phraseology, it was because they were suffering from insomnia and were trying to read themselves to sleep.

If it is necessary to show the public that the supervisors are passing ordinances and spending money for the benefit of the people—and this is the only argument advanced in support of the theory—it can be easily and cheaply done by publishing a brief notice to the effect that an ordinance was passed, with a synopsis of its contents, and a notice to the effect that those interested, as in the case of the plumbers, would find the complete ordinance on file at the office of the city clerk.

Proclamations by the mayor and resolutions in which the people as a whole would be interested, would gain far more publicity if they were stripped of high sounding but expensive verbiage and published as display advertisements for two or three days and no more.

The grand jury's suggestion is based on horse sense and if adopted by the legislature would result in the saving of several thousands dollars a year to the city.

## CHINA FACES ITS GREATEST CRISIS.

With the first national elections scheduled for next month, the young republic of China reaches the most important crisis in its career. The future of the country hinges on whether it can show the world, as a result of an orderly and intelligent vote by its electorate, that it has a stable government, worthy of recognition. Should this prove to be the case, the United States will be the first to welcome China into the growing family of republics, and the other Powers, with a measure of the policy of the "open door," must needs follow suit.

Should it be shown, on the other hand, that the Chinese are divided among themselves to such an extent that they can not maintain a strong republican form of government, then, judging by the utterances of those possessing diplomatic knowledge of the situation, the Republic of China will die without recognition, and its death will be followed either by a military dictatorship or the partition of a great country among the Powers.

Japanese newspapers, supposed to be inspired, are making upon predictions that unless the elections in China show the republic to be entitled to recognition, Japan will and the other Powers in partitioning the former empire of the Manchus in May. Hence public opinion has been in a position

of China, and for months past has been carrying on an intrigue with the Manchu princes, hoping through them to draw Japan into the commission of some overt act which would force Japan to side with Russia when the question of the dismemberment of China comes up for settlement in the partition of the Powers.

## SAVES COST OF TWO ELECTIONS

There is accumulating in Honolulu at this time from various sections of the United States a great fund of information about the practical workings of the commission form of government in many cities, but especially interesting are those letters and special reports which tell of the success or failure of those new points in commission government which are now largely considered mostly experimental.

One of these special points is the preferential system of election, which goes away with a second election after the holding of the primary election should the candidate of any party at the primary election receive a majority of all the votes cast irrespective of the number of candidates in the field.

This system is becoming more and more popular as it saves the city the expense of a second election and practically assures the same result. As this is one of the problems in the commission form of government which will probably be discussed at the mass meeting of the civic federation in the new library on Tuesday evening the following letter from City Attorney Henry Tupper, of Grand Junction, Colorado, where this system is in operation, will be of considerable interest in Honolulu just now.

The letter, which was received by Prof. W. A. Bryan, a member of the local charter committee, is as follows: "Your letter of December 14, addressed to the city attorney, at hand. I am sending under separate cover a copy of the charter of Grand Junction, together with a pamphlet concerning the workings of the charter, written by my partner, Mr. Bucklin.

"Since that was written the second regular election has been held under the preferential system, and I believe it worked as satisfactorily in bringing about the will of the people as it did in the former election.

"The double election and the preferential system both aim to defeat machine politics, and to determine absolutely the will of the people. The preferential system saves one election and we believe determines just as fully the wishes of the people as the double election, and is only half as expensive.

"The preferential system has been adopted in Pueblo, Colorado; Duluth, Minnesota; Spokane, Washington, and Cambridge, Massachusetts; but the charter was defeated at the election. Prof. L. J. Johnson, of Harvard University, went into the preferential system very carefully in connection with the Cambridge charter, and I am sure would be glad to give you his impressions concerning the system of voting.

"The people who were opposed to the election in the beginning are largely the ones who have been able to control former elections by means of machine politics. This they cannot do, or at least so far have been unable to do, when the preferential has been used. Of course, that class of people are not and never will be satisfied with such a system of voting. I believe the people generally who did not wish to manipulate the election for their own private ends, or who are not directly under the control of those who do, are very well satisfied with the workings of the system, and the belief is very general that the preferential system absolutely cuts out machine politics.

"Pueblo, and so far as I know, the other cities have changed the system only in so far as they do not drop the low man in each count. I am inclined to believe that their method is better. While it can be mathematically figured that the low man who is dropped might eventually win out if he were not dropped, yet in actual workings I do not believe such a result would ever happen. While I believe that, still an objection is obviated by not dropping the low man each time.

"I might add further that at the present time there are two factions in Denver who are attempting to bring about the commission form of government—one by means of amendment to the present charter, and the other by calling a charter convention. Both of these factions are enthusiastic in favor of the preferential system of voting. I believe that it is a system that within the next twenty-five years will be used in more cities in the United States than the double-election system, as it shortens the length of the strain and struggle that necessarily precedes an election, and also reduces the expense by half.

"I should be pleased to give you any further information or assistance that is within my power to give."

## GUNBOAT "SMITH WINS FROM MORAN EASILY

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—Gunboat Smith was awarded the decision over Frank Moran at Dromedary rink last evening after an uninteresting battle that went the full twenty rounds. The boxers made a poor showing and Moran's weak attempts to hit his opponent were almost amusing.

Referee Griffin had no trouble in picking the winner. At no time did Moran have a chance and the Gunboat easily outpointed him.

A knockdown in the early part of the fight when Smith felled his Pittsburg rival was the only feature of the bout, which proved a tiresome affair to the crowd that gathered expecting to see some furious milling.

"And did he impugn your veracity?" ponderously inquired the pitheanthropic young attorney. "I did," replied the frazzled and fattered Brother Bogus. "Naw, naw! No, naw, he didn't do nothin' like dat, naw. He done 'nounced dat I was a contaminated black fish dat he could whip on less ground dan a two-dollar bill kivered." "Then what?" "Also he done it, sah," Kansas City star.

## BEST MEDICINE MADE

There is no better medicine made for colds than Chlorodyne's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, opens the airways, aids expectoration, and restores the system to a healthy condition. For sale by Dr. J. J. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii. —Advertisement.

## HONOLULU SAVANT FINDS LOST CITY

Prof. Hiram Bingham, III, formerly of Honolulu, and now one of the faculty of Yale University, has returned from another visit to Peru with glowing reports of archeological discoveries. The New York Evening Sun, of December 19, says of his return:

Back from the famed pre-Inca city of Machu Picchu, situated on the edge of a 2000-foot Peruvian canyon, came today four members of the scientific expedition sent out under the joint auspices of Yale University and the National Geographic Society to develop the discoveries made by Prof. Hiram Bingham, head archaeologist at Yale, and his expedition of a year ago.

The scientists arrived on the United Fruit liner Santa Marta from Colon. At the time of his discovery of the fair city, with its edifices of chiseled marble and skeletons of prehistoric periods, Professor Bingham had little time to uncover more of the ruins. This year's expedition spent four and one-half months on the ground and made a complete investigation of the most important archeological point on the South American continent.

\*\*\*\*\*



PROF. HIRAM BINGHAM III.

\*\*\*\*\*

Those returning today were Prof. Bingham, Prof. Herbert E. Gregory, head of the department of geology at Yale; Dr. George F. Eaton of the Peabody Institute and Prof. Osmond Hardy. All of them reported tremendous hardships, including the determined opposition of the Peruvian government to their research, a plague of smallpox and typhus fever, and the desertion of their Indian guides. In spite of these obstacles, however, the trip was eminently satisfactory. Prof. Bingham brought back fifty human skulls of a pre-Inca period and many skeletons, as well as thirty cases of wonderfully wrought bronze tablets and pieces of pottery. Doctor Eaton collected fifty cases of bones, which are to be sent on later.

## Marooned in Mountains.

Doctor Eaton was ill in camp with malaria for a long time and Professor Gregory was also incapacitated for several weeks. Professor Bingham nearly lost his life on one occasion, when his mules stampeded and his Indian guides forsook him.

"I was exploring the heights of Palco in Southern Peru, 1600 feet above sea level," Professor Bingham said, "when my mules refused to advance further on account of the deep snow. Shortly afterward they stampeded down the mountain, but I decided to push on with my six Indian guides. I found, however, that my hardships had just begun. When I woke up in the morning my gun had been fired and I was left alone in a spot where no white man had ever before set foot.

"I struck out in the direction I thought would most likely bring me to an inhabited section and after wandering for some time saw an Indian lad dodging about among the crags. When I called to him, he fled like the wind. I continued my wanderings and was getting fearful that I would find no other inhabitants, when I came across a native who volunteered to pilot me back to my starting point.

"On my way down I saw the most wonderful sight that I have ever been able to witness—eight glaciers rising to a height of 2000 feet in the air, their pure white sides sparkling like ice of crystal. Finally I was able to join my party."

## Government Is Hostile.

When the party reached Peru it was learned that the government had changed hands, President Leguia, an old friend of Professor Bingham, having been succeeded by President Billinghurst, a descendant of an old-time British settler. President Billinghurst blocked all the efforts of the expedition for seven weeks, and it was only after powerful pressure had been brought to bear by the American consul and other persons of influence that the explorers were allowed to remove their baggage.

"Even then," said Professor Bingham, "our explorations were limited by an insulting decree, which was printed in heavy type in all the newspapers, stating that we could not do even exploration work after December 1, and that we were not to mutilate and deface in the least any part of the city of Machu Picchu. All officers were ordered to see that this mandate was obeyed to the letter."

Among the fossils found by the explorers were the bones of mastodons and those of the ancient equus, the forerunner of the horse. The explorers were vaccinated against the ravages of smallpox and typhus fever, which were at that time wiping out many small villages in the interior. The Peruvian government was making an effort to check the spread of the plague, according to the members of the expedition.

Professor Bingham brought back with him Juan F. Leguia, the thirteen-year-old son of the former president.

"He is a remarkably bright lad," Professor Bingham said. "On the trip up he gained a working knowledge of English. He will go to school in an institution in Virginia."

## "OAHU PRINCESS" SEVERELY INJURED IN MOTOR CRASH



MISS IRMA WODEHOUSE, Seriously injured in a motor collision.

## Motorcycle Bearing Miss Irma Wodehouse Strikes Auto and Riders Miss Death by Fraction ---Escort Escapes With Bruises.

(From Monday Advertiser.)

Crashing into an auto driven by Carl Schaefer, Arthur Parish, son of L. A. C. Parish of the police, and Miss Irma Wodehouse, "Princess of Oahu" in the last Floral Parade, and daughter of E. H. Wodehouse, prominent local business man and commissioner of immigration, narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon at Beretania and McCully streets. Miss Wodehouse, who was riding tandem on Parish's motorcycle, sustained a double compound fracture of the leg but her escort escaped with but a few bruises.

The accident put a summary stop to a pleasure ride such as had been taken a dozen times by young Parish and the friends and neighbors of his family, who reside at 8th avenue and Kaimuki road. With the motorcycle made unwieldy by its double load and a hedge to cut off the view of the two machines as they approached each other down cross streets, possible death missed the riders of the lighter vehicle by the space between the rear and front wheels.

According to all statements, the autoist was coming down the right side of the avenue at a fair rate of speed and was not sounding his horn as he saw no one in sight. He had six feet to spare on the right side and on seeing Parish cutting the corner slammed on his brakes and turned the car as far as he dared into the fence. Parish was riding slow—too slow. He turned as best he could, and according to Schaefer, was still turning when the auto tipped his hind wheel, jerked the cycle around and threw it and both its riders with tremendous force to the ground. The auto stopped too late to avert accident, was halted but a few feet farther on, and its horrified driver rushed back to the scene of the collision. Parish was but slightly hurt, but Miss Wodehouse was still on the ground, moaning and apparently seriously hurt. As gently as possible the two men lifted her into the machine and sped her to the residence of Doctor Sinclair, who ordered her taken immediately to the Queen's Hospital, which was done, Doctor Sinclair accompanying them. It was ascertained upon examination that she had suffered a double compound fracture.

Receiving Clerk Parish, the father, during the rapid minutes that ensued between the almost fatal crash and the time Miss Wodehouse was taken to the hospital, was attending to his routine duties at the police station, where he is

stationed on the morning watch. The news of the accident came as a shock to him and he was released from duty at once, and hurried to the hospital to see the injured girl. There the doctor met him and told him what he had learned. They then went to the scene of the accident to examine the marks, Motorcycle Officer W. R. Chilton accompanying them. It had rained, however, and the tracks had been obliterated.

## Parish Tells Story.

"I was coming up McCully street on the right side and turned into Beretania avenue going westward," said young Parish in his interview with the police yesterday, "when all of a sudden I noticed an auto approaching me at a fast rate of speed. He turned to the right, but he caught the back end of my motorcycle, hitting the tandem which ground. I only had my hand cut, but Miss Wodehouse seemed to be severely injured."

"Schaefer turned and took Miss Wodehouse and myself to Doctor Sinclair's residence and then to the Queen's Hospital. I was going at six or eight miles an hour when hit."

"My wheel was a little hard to manage on account of the weight behind me or I would have pulled up a little faster and perhaps avoided the accident. I had no horn to sound."

"I was coming eastbound on Beretania avenue and going between eighteen and twenty miles an hour," was Schaefer's statement, "when all of a sudden I noticed a motorcycle coming around the corner of McCully street. He was cutting the corner on his wrong side and was still turning when I struck him. I did not see him until I was right on him for the hedge there makes a blind corner. I turned hard to the right although I was on the right side when I first noticed him. I had six feet to spare and I used it."

The accident brought gloom into three families yesterday, Parish's father feeling the accident as badly as if his son had been the principal victim. Young Parish is extremely popular in a large circle of friends, many of whom have often accompanied him on short trips on his motorcycle. He is an electrician, preparing for a college course.

Miss Wodehouse, through her social standing and her selection last year to represent this island in the Princess section of the parade, is universally known and liked by a greater part of Honolulu.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, January 12.—(Special To The Advertiser)—On President Taft's appointment list was this brief entry "Phyllis Wisterand Lander, (To Be Kissed)." When that item caught the President's eye as he sat down at his desk yesterday, he looked about his office and over in one corner saw a little girl with blonde locks looking eagerly at him. Beside her was a woman evidently her mother.

"Well, Phyllis," he said, as he rose from his chair, "shake hands. So you want to be kissed by the President of the United States."

"Yes, sir," she lisped.

"Well," said the President, as he raised her high in his arms and kissed her fairly on the cheek, "I hope you will remember that."

Phyllis is four years old. She recently went through the White House with her mother and some friends and announced that she would never leave Washington until she had been kissed by the President.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's**  
**Chlorodyne**  
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.  
Acts like a Charm in  
**DIARRHOEA**, and is  
the only Specific in  
**CHOLERA** and  
**DYSENTERY**.  
The only Palliative in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM**.  
Checks and arrests  
**FEVER, CROUP, AGUE**.  
The Best Remedy known for  
**COUGHS, COLDS,**  
**ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**  
The only Palliative in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM**.  
Sole Manufacturers,  
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.